



PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



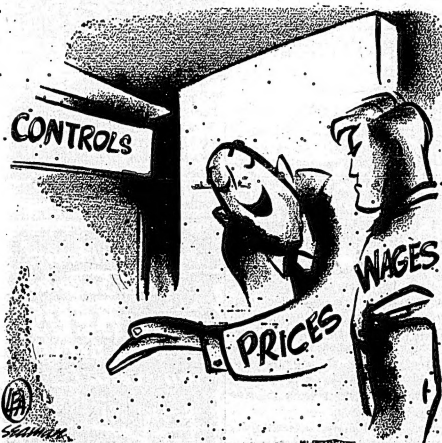
Vol. XXXI, No. 11

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1951

\$2.00 per year; 3 years \$5.00

Canada's Farmers Doubly Hit

"AFTER YOU ..."



Loss Of \$300 Million By Inflation and Frost

'Just About Time'

If other readers feel the same way about it, and are prepared to back up their sentiments in the same practical way as Hardy Wray, of Vermilion, then the People's Weekly will receive a much-needed boost in the way of new subscriptions and sustaining contributions in the coming month.

Delegates to the provincial convention decided that it would be a catastrophe if the People's Weekly were to go under because of lack of financial support. The convention proposed that a "Friends of the People's Weekly Club" be organized (application form on page 5), with members pledging (a) to undertake to contribute an amount not less than 50 cents per month; or (b) Secure four new subscribers to the People's Weekly at \$2.00 per year.

Mr. Wray decided on the latter method of promoting the paper and sent along the following letter:

The Editor, People's Weekly,
Dear Sir: It is, a long time
(Continued on page 8)

By BETTY MASSEY

OTTAWA (CPR)—The federal government's lackadaisical economic policy seems to be as much a permanent hazard to Canada's farmers as are the vagaries of the weather. And this past year saw the worst side of both turned towards our farm producers.

The farming population of this country suffered a \$300-million loss in cash income during the first nine months of 1950, compared

(Continued on page 6)

Privy Council Denies CPR Claim

OTTAWA (CPR)—At last we can chalk up a victory for the people against Canada's largest corporation—the C.P.R. But the irony of it is that it was Britain's Privy Council which decided that victory, Canada's Supreme Court having ruled in favor of the corporation.

Here's the story, which began with British Columbia's entry into confederation. The C.P.R. which built the required railway to the Pacific Coast, did not venture onto Vancouver Island, where a number of communities needed

(Continued on page 6)

CONVALESCING



STANLEY H. KNOWLES, M.P.

who is now reported to be making a good recovery following a major operation and a bout of pneumonia. To use his own words, "there is not going to be any need for a by-election in North Centre for a while". Recognized as one of the best informed men in parliament, he has been C.C.F. Whip in the House since his election to parliament in 1942 following the death of J. S. Woodworth who held the Winnipeg North Centre seat.

Plasma From Seaweed

LONDON—British scientists have evolved a method for producing blood plasma from seaweed. Named Laminarin, one ton is produced from about 100 tons of seaweed.

Workers Get Only 12 % Of Price Of Your Car

TORONTO, Ont.—When auto prices go up every time there's a wage increase to auto workers, it's not because workers' wages are the biggest slice of automobile costs. In fact the figures for Canada bear out U.A.W. President Walter Reuther's contention that wages can go up plenty without endangering profits in the auto business.

But every auto manufacturer must feel it his duty to kid the

public along that workers' wages are so high that no boost can possibly be absorbed. So every boost is tacked on to the selling price of the car.

So it would seem from a check of figures taken from the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce annual publication, Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry (1950 edition).

The figures show that wages and salaries in the automobile manufacturing industry formed only about 18 per cent of the wholesale value of all motor vehicles (passenger cars, trucks and buses) produced in Canada in 1949. Omitting salaries, wages alone formed only about 14 per cent of the wholesale value.

These are the actual figures for 1949:

Selling Value At the Works—\$424,358,352.
Salaries—\$17,994,690.
Wages—\$58,689,638.
Total Salaries And Wages—\$76,684,328.

Down From 1939
Compared with 1939, the results are equally interesting. In that year, wages and salaries amounted to \$29,575,000, while

(Continued on page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

Great Disparity In World Income

OTTAWA (CPR)—One-tenth of the world population receives half of the world's income, while half of the world's inhabitants receive only one-tenth of the total national incomes, a report on national incomes released by the Statistical Office of the U.N. shows.

The report, entitled "National and Per Capita Incomes, Seventy Countries—1949", shows that the U.S.A. with an income per person of about \$1,450, led all other countries in terms of total and average income by a substantial margin. Other countries with high per capita incomes were Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, but none of these had an income per person even as high as \$900 in 1949, and some had under \$700.

At the other end of the scale

(Continued on page 8)

Cost Of Living Still Going Up

OTTAWA (CPR)—A Dominion Bureau of Statistics bulletin of January 4 states that the cost of living index rose 0.4 points between November 1 and December 1. At December 1 the all-time high mark was 171.1—ten points above the figure for a year ago. The increase resulted from advances in all the group indexes, except rents, which were not surveyed. That means that food, fuel and light, clothing, home furnishings, and miscellaneous items, all rose in price. The largest advance was registered in the home furnishings and services.

The index figure is reckoned on the basis of the cost of living for the years 1935-39 (the five pre-war years) which are considered as 100.

Sask. Auto Act

Housewife Gets Insurance Pay

REGINA.—Saskatchewan housewives receive benefits under The Automobile Accident Insurance Act which they do not get under ordinary insurance policies, according to The Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office.

In a statement issued to clear up misunderstandings which have recently arisen regarding weekly indemnities to housewives, the Office stated special consideration by The Automobile Accident Insurance Act provisions.

Not in Standard Policies
Standard auto accident insurance policies or even ordinary accident policies do not, as far as is known, grant weekly indemnities to housewives, following injuries in accidents. The office has checked many policies, including its own standard policies, and no such concession is granted to housewives.

When The Automobile Accident Insurance Act was introduced, it was decided that housewives should be treated in a more generous fashion than under standard policies. Thus, provision was made to provide weekly indemnities up to \$12.50 for a maximum period of six weeks. This amount was considered to be the average requirement to offset the cost of temporary help for household duties while housewives were recuperating.

There are some who don't seem to be able to follow the reasoning of the democratic socialist movement. (Continued on page 8)

Alberta's S. C. Government

'A Good Servant of Big Business'

By A. J. E. Liesemer in "PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS" BROADCAST

SEVENTY million dollars in the bank and it's all yours! That sounds pretty good, doesn't it? And for us collectively it's true.

Oil revenues have piled up in the Provincial treasury to over \$70,000,000. And, according to Mr. Manning in the Legislature almost a year ago, it is deposited in Canadian banks earning 1½ per cent interest. Now that money is ours, and yet when we want to build a hospital or municipal road we have to go to private financiers and borrow the money back at 4 per cent to 5 per cent. That does not sound very much like Social Credit, does it? We have \$70,000,000 that we let the banks use for 1½ per cent interest. Mr. Manning won't give it to us at 1½ per cent interest even though it belongs to us. He gives it to the international financiers instead. Then we have to go to the same international financiers and borrow our own money back at 4 per cent to 5 per cent interest. Mr. Manning's battle against the international financiers is a battle of words only.

It's Not Social Credit

Now Mr. Manning's method is good orthodox conservative financing. I'm not suggesting that Mr. Manning is not sincere in thinking that is proper. There are many number of sincere Conservatives in the world. But it is not Social Credit! The late Mr. Aberhart would never have allowed a thing like that. It seems to me it would be a more straightforward course if Mr. Manning would drop the name Social Credit, which to his government is just a name, and frankly call himself and his government "Conservative." The Big Shots know that Alberta is "Conservative" and Mr. Manning gets the highest praise in international financial circles and from the international oil interests and from the Big Shots generally. And why shouldn't he? Alberta has never produced a better servant of "Big Business" than the Manning Government which still miscalls itself Social Credit.

Actually it is the C.C.F. in Alberta, and the C.C.F. only, that is demanding that the people of Alberta be permitted to enjoy the benefits of our great natural heritage about which the late Mr. Aberhart used to speak. Already the Alberta C.C.F. has won for the people of Alberta a far larger share of their own resources than the Government of Alberta would otherwise have saved for them.

C.C.F. Prompting

It was just exactly a year ago tomorrow on this "Provincial Affairs" broadcast that Mr. Roper asked that the provincial government give back to the people of Alberta in their school districts enough of their own money to pay for half the building of schools and that the other half be loaned to the school districts at not more than 2 per cent interest. The very next day Mr. Gerhart announced that the provincial government would help school districts. Now of course the government's reaction to the C.C.F. demand was not that fast. The C.C.F. M.L.A.s had been plugging away at that for some time. But Mr. Gerhart's announcement came at that instant because of Mr. Roper's broadcast. At that time we in the C.C.F. patted ourselves on the back that

we had again won for the people of Alberta something that otherwise the government would have left to orthodox finance.

Must Borrow From Bankers

Well, we had won something but not as much as we thought. When a few weeks later the government introduced legislation into the session, we were very disappointed to find that the Social Credit government would loan only 25 per cent of a school district's need for building, and that only half of that, or one-eighth of the total cost of construction, was an outright grant. Moreover this help was only forthcoming, providing the school district went out and borrowed the other 75 per cent from private finance corporations at whatever the international financiers charge—4 or 5 per cent interest. If the school district had 75 per cent of the money on hand themselves and would not borrow it from the bankers, then they were not able to get this help through the government from the people's own money! They could only use their money if they borrowed three times as much from the international financiers!

Is it any wonder that I said that Alberta has never produced a better servant of Big Business than the Manning government that miscalls itself Social Credit?

Well, the C.C.F. did not let the matter rest. In our paper, the People's Weekly, over the air, through the press and in public meetings, the C.C.F. has continued to demand over and over again three things:

Three Requests

First, that the provincial government allow the people of Alberta to use their own money to pay for half the cost of school construction—even the old-line party government of D.C. does that much; second, that what the school districts had to borrow be loaned by the provincial government at not more than 2 per cent; and third, that school districts which had funds of their own and did not have to borrow more than 25 per cent be given the same benefit from our resources and not forced to pay tribute to the international financial Big Shots.

Win One Point

Well, we won on the last point. Just recently the government announced that it would give to the school districts having part of the money for building in their own hands the same treatment as those that went to the banks for the amount over the 25 per cent of the building cost. The C.C.F. was able to win that much because its representatives in the Legislature, did not give up. And we are still fighting for the first two requests. Back us up, and we may win them in this session.

And next week when a Conservative government speaker tries to laugh this off with a sneer in a "Provincial Affairs" broadcast, will you keep in mind that you are saving money today because the C.C.F. forced the government to do something which last session it refused to do.

This would not have been done at all if there were not a C.C.F. opposition! It would have been done at least two years sooner if you had elected a C.C.F. government in 1948 in-

stead of an orthodox Conservative government.

Oil Assets

But we still have a great deal to win for the municipal taxpayer. These great oil revenues are really a capital asset. Some at least should go into capital construction. So the C.C.F. is continuing to fight to let municipalities have some of the money to build schools and hospitals and municipal roads—part of it as an outright grant, part of it as a loan at 2 per cent. The government itself will be better off loaning the money to the people at 2 per cent instead of loaning it to the international financial interests at 1½ per cent, and the people of Alberta will be a great deal better off in having a capital asset to take the place of the oil which is going—and going forever!

Lower Motor Licenses

Then again we in the C.C.F. are fighting to have the current revenue which the government does earn on this natural heritage of ours used to help the taxpayer in his current costs. The Alberta Motor Association is asking to have the motor vehicle license reduced. The C.C.F. believes that this is one way in which perhaps the majority of Alberta families can be relieved of some of their taxes. This is another thing the C.C.F. hopes to win for the people of Alberta in the session which opens next month.

The fact of the matter is simply this: the government is constantly passing laws that cost the municipality more money and then runs out on footing the bill.

Education as developed by this government is costing a lot more money. Don't let anyone say that we are against improvements in education. But the government of Alberta should not brag about how good our provincial education system is and then make the municipal taxpayer foot the bill.

The Same With Hospitals

The government has passed laws that add to the costs of hospitalization. Don't let anyone say the C.C.F. is not in favor of improved health services—it was the C.C.F. fight for these things that forced the government to act. But the Government of Alberta shouldn't brag about free hospitalization and then force the municipalities to pay for it.

The government is constantly passing laws that cost money and then forcing somebody else to pay for it.

Iniquitous County Act

The whole iniquitous County Act is merely a device to run away from expenditures the province should make. Not only is the government hoping to escape paying what it should, but it is doing it by an arbitrary act of dictatorship and centralization that is a shame to any democratic country in this twentieth century.

These great revenues from oil belong to us the people—they do not belong to the Manning government—and they should be used by the people and not loaned at 1½ per cent to the international financiers for them to loan back to us at 4 or 5 per cent.

In the future when Social Credit speakers sneer at the fight the C.C.F. is making; remember

these things for which we are fighting. You back us up and we'll win some more of them in this session which is opening next month. And next election, vote C.C.F. and you'll have a government that will help the people to enjoy their natural heritage and not give it to the international financiers at 1½ per cent.

C.C.F. Kept Pressing

Even the \$70,000,000 oil revenue itself would not be ours if the C.C.F. had not put up a herculean fight to save something of what the American oil interests are getting from our natural heritage. The Manning government was satisfied with a 12½ per cent royalty. It was Mr. Roper personally who devised the checkerboard system of reserving half the area to the crown. That forced the government to act. It introduced a poor imitation of Mr. Roper's checkerboard system. Even that poor imitation brought us \$70,000,000. And that \$70,000,000 would be multiplied several times if the government had followed our plan of drilling our own wells in fields that are proven to have oil.

Just last Friday, according to Canadian Press, Premier Manning said Alberta "may" have got its last big jackpot from the sale of oil leases. That would not have happened if the government had even taken the C.C.F.'s second best plan of selling leases on crown reserves on a royalty bid basis instead of a cash bid basis. Our big revenues would have lasted for 20 or 30 years—as long as the oil continues to flow.

But now the people of Alberta are getting altogether only about 16 per cent of the total of the money that comes from our oil. Foreign oil interests are getting about 84 per cent. Even the governments of Venezuela, Persia, and Saudi Arabia, which we like to think of as more backward than our governments, are getting 50 per cent net of the value of their oil for their people. The C.C.F. is still fighting to get at least as much for the Alberta people as these so-called backward governments are getting for their people.

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A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

The colored soldier had been peeling potatoes until his hands ached. Turning to his fellow K.P. he said: "What dat sargeant mean when he call dis K.P.?"

"Ah dunno," replied his co-worker, "but from de look on his face, ah thinks he meant 'Keep Peelin'."

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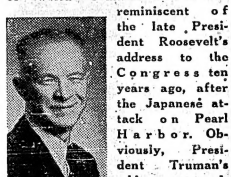
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We Are Right!

To the average American, President Truman's address to the 82nd Congress on "The State of the Union" was a "call to arms" in a crusade against the menace of world Communism. It was reminiscent of the late President Roosevelt's address to the Congress ten years ago, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Obviously, President Truman's address was calculated to stir the American people for a crusade, as Mr. Roosevelt's call stirred Americans when their territory was attacked by the Japanese.



However, the situation is fundamentally different. The nation is divided on the international policy and the response to President Truman's call is shrouded in uncertainty and confusion. Everything points to a heated debate on the President's proposals.

To Socialists in Canada and elsewhere President Truman's address is of unique interest, because his "call to arms" was conditioned with a social security program unprecedented in scope. It was in effect an indictment of the cherished "American way of life" popularly referred to as "free enterprise." I read his ten points twice to make sure I was not "seeing things." The whole ten-point program looks as if Mr. Caldwell or Mr. Attlee had drafted it.

One point calls for improvement of American labor legislation to assure harmony between employers and employees. Another one calls for federal assistance and responsibility to raise national health standards. Still another point calls for assistance to state educational institutions. Also a proposal to inaugurate a three billion dollar government housing scheme for defense workers. Plus price and wage controls and extended subsidies to agricultural producers. Some sort of excess profits tax has already been approved by the Congress which all adds up to a "welfare state" program similar to that introduced by the British Socialist government five years ago at the end of hostilities.

It's a complete economic summat, because we still remember the bitter campaign waged in the American press and radio only a year ago during the British elections. It has really never ceased. Almost any American periodical still carries some criticism or denunciation of British Socialism. Yet here is the American President proposing similar "Socialist" measures in order to save American "free enterprise" or to make the American way of life fit for defence against Communism.

Socialists may indulge in a chuckle, but such is the dilemma of capitalism.

The whole ten-point program implies that free enterprise is impotent to meet the challenge of Communism; that social security is

THE LEAN YEARS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Just a few observations regarding the present pension law in Canada, how it works out in view of altered conditions in the last 25 years. Man's greed for higher production and higher profits has created a disease which denies both men and women their right to obtain employment only because they have reached the age of 65 years, in many cases as low as 45. No doubt many people are not aware that many men are today right in Alberta giving their age from seven to 10 years lower than is the case to obtain and keep a job and as a penalty have to pay a higher income tax. Is this fact not a disgrace to such a wealthy country as Canada, with a Christian outlook, and a democracy?

Scan your newspaper ads that seek workers, the majority begin, "If you are over 45 years of age do not apply," a polite way to tell you that your usefulness as a worker is of no value. All the experience gained over the years are thrown away, which is such a vital factor in production, while the younger worker is acceptable with less experience.

No reflection is meant to the young worker. In fact they should lend support to any attempt made to eliminate this unfair, and unwise practice on the part of many employers. I would remind the young worker that they too will soon be 45 or 65 and will have to face the same situation—no work, no money, no chance to earn a living—but a lean starvation period.

But how does it work in our national affairs of state? Our late Premier, Mackenzie King, was over 70 when he relinquished office and still giving good service. Our present Premier is around 65. Why has President Truman recalled Geo. Marshall from retirement and placed him in a responsible position? On account of his experience, of course, and I nearly forgot, Winnie. You remember Winnie, whose words and acts gave inspiration and courage to the democratic world, didn't they, in 1939-1945?

But sad to say, in the field of industry, it's the reverse, where both sexes are denied work, a chance to support themselves and dependents, and having to look to the state for support. And what do we find here?

Oh yes, there is the Old Age Pension Plan, but none for those between 55 to 70. Sure, the government has made a feeble move to grant some relief, but is it only a move? It's the same starvation, shameful 40 dollars, which you all know, and they know, is really only 30 dollars in purchasing

essential to national unity and defence.

For this courageous stand Socialists can only compliment the president and wish him success in the coming struggle for social justice in the Congress, irrespective of our opinions about his foreign policy. American Big Business will oppose him tooth and nail, because in its greed for profit it fails to understand the nature of the social conflict. In presenting his social security program to the Congress the president has provided Socialists the world over with the most effective endorsement of their program that any one could make. Armed with such endorsement Socialists in Canada or anywhere else should march forward with more confidence than ever that our program and philosophy is the true means for a better way of life.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

power compared to the time it was adopted. And that disgraceful means test still sticks.

Now then, had we a government with spunk to stop pussyfooting around and put a good substantial pension of say 50 dollars with no means test for a start for all over 65, a contributory one too, for those 65 to 70.

The government has the power. All political parties agree it's essential and will support one. But they pussyfoot now all provinces will have to agree to whatever plan is enacted, which is almost impossible to obtain. It's likely one or more provinces will veto whatever plan is suggested. I wonder if Ottawa will grasp that as an excuse to further delay, while the aged have to continue to wait, hope, watch and suffer hunger and cold for a few more years. It takes money. Sure it takes money, which the government can secure.

I dislike raising the question here but I cannot pass it up. Do you remember not so long ago those members of ours at Ottawa gave to themselves a good FAT increase in salary. No, veto allowed, no province asked to agree. "Oh no sir-ee." But for our aged citizens it's a horse with a different color, they must wait.

Some will say, 50 dollars is too low, and sure it is. But it's not much use asking too much. Remember in eastern Canada it's only 40 dollars. We will have to fetch them up on equal footing with Alberta.

Anyhow, there it is: those 65 to 70 are getting it in two ways, while those over 70 are obtaining some relief. Both groups should receive more, not next year but right away, soon as parliament meets in 1951.

No hesitation, no trouble to secure the cash for increased salaries and for defence, which, of course, is very necessary in this present world crisis. But why neglect our defence against hunger and suffering for the aged?

Mr. Editor, I sent this letter to both Edmonton daily papers. One printed it after having deleted much that was written. I resent that as I believe the editor had no business doing that, as there is a chance, maybe a slim one that his intelligence is of no more value than the rest of us. If he did not agree with some parts, he should have dropped it in the wastepaper basket.

I guess the second editor has already done that, for up to date he has not seen fit to print my letter. Well that's his business.

Any mis-statements made are

not intended. So just put it down to my ignorance of facts. But please print.

CHARLES DONALD.

9918 - 104 St.,
Edmonton.

WOULD EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Is World War III inevitable? Many think that the U.S.S.R. and China planned long ago to push the "foreigners" out of Korea and Asia as part of a scheme for world domination. With MacArthur, these people conclude that we might as well fight now, as far from home as possible!

Others still believe that peace is possible. Even Maclean's Magazine has done the "fellow-traveller" label and come out for peace.

Another who saw hope was American professor H. Morgen-thau, who spoke in December at the University of Alberta. He is the author of a text on international affairs, which is still the most widely used in American colleges. Quotes from this authority: 1. MacArthur wants "Not to avoid war with China but to bring it about."

2. "Truman has only the vaguest idea of what foreign policy is about."

3. "If Russia and China had planned this a year ago, China would have gone into Korea sooner, and would not have avoided contact for so long after the initial drive from the border."

If these viewpoints are accurate, the West bears some blame for the crisis. Our covering resolution passed at last November's Edmonton convention recognized this possibility. It recommended some valuable points in urging:

1. Belief that the present arms race will lead to war.

2. Support for strengthening the conciliation and mediation of the U.N.

3. Exploration of "every avenue of trade, commerce and economic co-operation" with all countries, including the Soviet group.

4. Regret that the Atlantic Alliance has only "increased suspicion and ill-will," and urging it to work for "social and economic betterment."

5. Cessation of support for reactionary regimes.

It should be worthwhile to try these ideas and see what happens before assuming that war is inevitable.

H. E. BRONSON.

Cherhill.

URGES PROV. MARKETING ACTION

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: During the first part of December we farmers were getting 54-57 cents a dozen for our top grade A large eggs. This was a price with some reasonable relationship to the cost of production. We could get, not city wages, but some return for our work, we could get paid for our feed. It was a tolerunt, a fair price which would enable the producer to continue production with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

Today, January 2nd I sold my last lot of eggs. No, I did not sell them. I gave them away! For the same A large eggs we now get the magnificent sum of 33 cents a dozen, a decline in price of just over 43 per cent.

Now, this was a matter of about two weeks and a half. Nothing happened in this time, and we did have about 10 days of good weather. This is our great competitive system at work in all its glory and so-called efficiency. This is a pride which pays nothing, breeds debt, intolerance and a lovely incentive to Communism. This decline right in the middle of winter should prove to any and all thinking farmers that they should get into their own organizations and help to prevent such iniquitous price debacles, not forgetting that this has occurred in what is probably one of the greatest inflation periods of modern history. Every single thing we have to buy is continually and rapidly increasing in price, taxes, freight rates, rubber, petroleum products, machinery, repairs. Beef is the only farm product in which there is a reasonable balance as between price and cost of production. Unless something is done immediately to remedy this situation only two alternatives are left us, either a return to the debt-ridden tragedy of the thirties or a definite reduction in production.

Further, this poultry disaster should open the eyes of the various provincial governments and their departments of agriculture to the necessity for immediate enactment of enabling legislation to provide for systematic coverage of the whole Dominion in a Producers' Marketing Act. This situation is proof conclusive of the vital necessity for such action.

Yours,
JACK SUTHERLAND.
Hanna.

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SHORTSIGHTED TRUSTEE

SPEAKING to the annual dinner of the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines last week, Premier Manning is reported to have said: "We may have passed the period of large revenues from the sale of development leases; unless large new oil fields are discovered."

These were no idle words. It was inevitable that the time should come when there would be no more "sure thing" leases for which oil companies would be prepared to shell out millions of dollars. It may be in sight now.

This warning by the Premier underlines what we have been saying in these columns since the major oil development in the province began. We have contended that the oil policy of the government was a shortsighted one; that large quick profits were being taken and greater long term revenues sacrificed.

If the government of the province had resisted the temptation to rake in large cash bonuses and had adopted a policy of government development of the proven properties, or at least had called for tenders on a royalty basis, substantially greater long term revenues would have come to the people of the province.

When all the big cash sales of leases have come to an end the only revenue the province will get from oil will be the small twelve and a half per cent royalty. Instead of this the province could have had several hundred wells from which it would be getting all the oil; or at least could have had royalties of fifty per cent or more from the wells on the lands on which the leases were sold for cash.

The Alberta government has been a shortsighted trustee of the people's heritage.

"NON-ESSENTIALS"

WITH the end of large cash revenues from the sale of oil leases almost in sight, Premier Manning says it is the intention of the government to guard its board of cash against the pressures to spend it for "non-essentials."

There probably will always be some disagreement about what is a "non-essential." For example, the government of Alberta has apparently considered it to be "non-essential" to provide a place in this province where delinquent juveniles could be cared for and if possible be put into the path of good citizenship. There has been no alternative but to allow them to go free after committing a crime, or send them to gaol or penitentiary to mingle with hardened criminals and get their lives set in that pattern.

Commenting on this situation, Rev. F. S. Morley in a sermon in Grace Presbyterian Church in Calgary recently said: "We have no institution in sight in Alberta for the care of juveniles and I think for this our province is grossly negligent. It is a rather stupid boast in this province to say there are no juvenile delinquents just because there is no place to put them. If this is economy, it's poor economy."

There are other things, too, which the government apparently thinks are "non-essential." An increase in the pension given to widowed mothers under the Mothers' Allowance Act, to take care of the increased cost of keeping alive. Or an increase in the pension to widows of men killed in Alberta industry, many of whom are trying to live on \$35.00 per month. We could make a long list of such "non-essentials" in connection with which we hope labor and farm groups in the province will exert on the government the "pressures" which apparently it does not want.

ATTENTION C.C.F. MEMBERS

MEMBERS of the C.C.F. in Alberta have received a letter from the Director of Organization, William Irvine, requesting the early remittance of 1951 membership dues without the necessity of personal solicitation.

As Mr. Irvine points out, the time of an organizer should be devoted to organizing. That means making new contacts, forming locals to carry on C.C.F. work, making the C.C.F. program better known. It should not be necessary for the organizer to spend time and money to solicit the membership fees of those who are already members.

The *People's Weekly* urges all of its readers who are or have been C.C.F. members to pay heed to Mr. Irvine's plea and send in their membership fees, their contributions to the organization fund and their subscriptions to the *People's Weekly* without delay and without further solicitation. This will be a valuable service which every member can render to the C.C.F. cause.

THE THIRD COLUMN

WHY, OH WHY?

"Labor," Washington, Jan. 6:
"About 20 years ago, Texas multi-millionaire oil man Lee was furious. His daughter had eloped with a young man named McCarthy, who had no money."

"Then McCarthy 'struck it rich' in oil, acquired a \$200 million fortune, a \$700,000 mansion, and, among other things, a fabulous new hotel in Houston."

"Now McCarthy is furious. His daughter eloped this week with a young man named Pontikes, who has no money and is the son of a cobbler."

"Probably these 'family troubles' will be patched up. Perhaps Pontikes also will 'strike it rich' in oil. But the two chapters in this 20-year tale are already more than enough to raise this question:

"Why should oil and other natural resources of this nation be used, not to benefit, the American people, but to make a few men so rich and proud that they are furious when their daughters marry young men without money?"

WHERE'S FREE ENTERPRISE?

Alberta Wheat Pool Budget, Jan. 12:

"The Canadian government has imposed dumping duties on the import of British cars into Canada. This means that the price of these cars will be increased."

"The dumping duties enable Canada to fix arbitrary value on the imported British cars, the assumption being that such values are based on the cost of production of such cars in Canada."

"What has the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and other advocates of free enterprise to say about this development? Surely the Canadian automobile industry which has been so highly praised for its efficiency, should be able to stand on its own feet against the competition of the British who have to ship their cars across the ocean and over a considerable land haul into Canada."

"Britain is the main market for Canadian surplus farm products, principally wheat. In the past five years it has been taking a volume of wheat which is 2½ times the human consumption in Canada."

"How are we going to continue to sell our wheat if we do not buy from Britain?"

TRUE STORY

G. K. Chesterton:

"Nothing looks more neat and regular than a newspaper, with its parallel columns, its mechanical printing, its detailed facts and figures, its responsible, polysyllabic leading articles. Nothing, as a matter of fact, goes through more agonies of adventure, more hair-breadth escapes, desperate expedients, crucial councils, random compromises, or barely averted catastrophes. Seen from the outside, it seems to come round as automatically as the clock and as silently as the dawn. Seen from the inside, it gives all its organizers a gasp of relief to see that it has come out at all; that it has come out without the leading article upside down or the Pope congratulated on discovering the North Pole."

FOOTPRINTS

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"I am the Way"

MR. MACKLIN'S letter on Mr. Manning's "Back to the Bible" broadcasts raises some interesting questions. What makes Mr. Manning think that he can go back to the Bible when its teachings are so far ahead of him that he will never catch up to their entirety as long as he lives? What makes him think that his interpretation of Scripture is any more valid than Mr. Aberhart's interpretation of Major Douglas? And why is it that neither the theological nor the economic theories of either of these men are able to face the searching light of Truth?

Intelligent people today want to go on with the teaching of the Bible into the future. They have no respect for the superstitions of the past which have been too often used by men in quoting the Bible as an excuse for their evil-doings.

Professing Christians tried to expose slavery on the ground that it was sanctioned by Hebrew usage (Deut. 15:16-18). Who wants to go back to that abomination, in the light of Jesus' teaching, now? Military men have sought an excuse for war in the appalling superstition that the God of the Hebrews, and therefore, our Father who art in Heaven, is, and was, pleased with those who dashed out the brains of enemy children upon the rocks. (Psalm 137:9). Is that what the Carpenter taught? The retaliatory laws of the eighteenth century in putting property ahead of humanity were built upon the superstitious concept of a God of vengeance, (Jeremiah 46-10),

with this result: In 1777 a girl named Mary Jones, of nineteen years of age, and with an infant at her breast, was hanged at Tyburn in the city of London for taking a piece of cloth off a counter and putting it back when the shopman saw her. Her husband had been seized by the press gang three weeks before the theft, and she had been left to starve with two young children. Back to the Bible indeed! Jesus did not hesitate to supersede the Bible of his day. Read Matthew 5, verses 17 to 44, where he reiterates over and over again that He has something better to say than the teachers of the evil past.

And who wants to go with the teachings of the Bible into a new and different day? Not the friends of Mr. Manning who believe in wage slavery, who profit immensely by war, who bitterly oppose every extension of social security. Who wants to go on? The Socialists who have shaken off the superstitions of the past, who believe in the sanctity of the present, who have faith in the promise of the future.

"Are you really the Son of God?" asked John's disciples. Go back to your master, they were told, and tell him that you found me doing God's will, and that will be enough. Ah! there's the rub: doing it! Why, asked the Chinese philosopher, do you of the West not follow Christ and take the consequences? And this is the challenge of 1951 to both Cabinets and Christians: are we big enough to follow Him and take the consequences.

Timely Topics

By William Irvine

Director of C.C.F. Organization

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

In 1948 the Canadian Government lifted the dumping duty off British cars. Even after that there was still plenty of duty to increase the price considerably for Canadian buyers. Nevertheless, the cars were popular and people bought them in great numbers.

The result was, of course, as beneficial to Canada as it was to Britain. For every Canadian dollar spent on a British car meant that there would be a dollar which the British could use in buying grain, meat, and other products from Canada.

But apparently the Manufacturers' Association—the real government of Canada, by the way,—has decided to put the dumping duty back on British cars May 1st, 1951.

The problem could not have been put more clearly than it was in an *Edmonton Journal* editorial which said—"This change was presumably due to pressure by Canadian manufacturers. In any case, it is unsound and untimely. Automobiles have become one of Britain's major exports to Canada since the war, and these restrictions may seriously reduce the number of Canadian dollars Britain can earn. This means, in turn—as we should have learned from hard experience in the past—that Britain's ability to buy Canadian wheat, bacon, lumber, and minerals is correspondingly reduced."

Restricting of the sales of British automobiles will make more profit for Canadian manufacturers but will reduce the income of every farmer. That, however, is to be expected of a Manufacturers' government and the farmers are too proud, or too something else, to have anything to do with politics except to vote for candidates of the manufacturers.



Organizational Speaking

NED IS OUR HOPE

By Donald C. MacDonald

DURING 1950 the National Expansion Drive (NED) became an integral part of C.C.F. organization work all across Canada. It has proven to be not only a vital stimulus in times like



these but it offers even greater hope for the future.

Not only hope, but a challenge. For out of NED there is emerging a more systematic approach to such basic needs of our movement as membership and fund-raising. If that approach is pursued consistently, and more widely, I am convinced that it will lay the kind of organizational base on which this movement can move forward confidently to accept the responsibilities of office provincially and nationally.

Of course, like so much of our work in the C.C.F., the results were very mixed. But when the successes and failures are added up, the net result is achievements of long-term importance. Perhaps there is no more appropriate time than this, the beginning of a New Year, to sit back and draw up a balance sheet.

FIRST, NED cut short the post-election nap which our organization usually takes. It provided an activity in which our people could participate on a province-wide basis. And it did so at a time when political lethargy and disinterest was widespread. That in itself was a very real achievement.

Lag in Renewals

SECOND, with regard to memberships, we must be frank: there is still a lag in membership renewals. Nothing surprising in this, for it has been a problem in every post-election year since the C.C.F. began. There are thousands of C.C.F. memberships across Canada waiting to be picked up. We simply didn't pick them up. While there are signs that in 1951 we are really going to snap out of this membership slump, I hope that we have learned a lesson—and learned it for the last time. The utter folly of permitting our membership to drop off after every election, with the resulting body blow to our organization and finances, must be evident to all by this time. More important, the systematic annual Drive of NED provides the machinery for licking this problem of lapsing memberships, which has bedevilled our movements from the start.

Finances

THIRD, on the financial side NED results haven't been spectacular, but they have been substantial. Of vital importance, they provided the means for carrying on by bridging the financial gap created through the drop in membership.

While the C.C.F. is in that all-too-familiar position of the working man who has to stretch last week's pay cheque to reach next week's pay day, NED has not only maintained our movement in a solvent position, it has done more. Post-election slumps have traditionally been the time for deficits. Yet to-day, thanks to NED, most of our provincial sections have small surpluses on hand; and in many, long-standing debts have been reduced or wiped out.

Thus, while these lean years have reduced our central organization, provincially and nationally, it is basically strong and healthy. And it is ready for vigorous growth.

FINALLY, thousands of C.C.F. members across the country have come to regard their support of the C.C.F. through membership renewal and an additional contribution, as a regular annual event, rather than a hit-and-miss procedure. Therein lies the promise for an ever-widening membership and financial base which is the sheet-anchor of any people's movement.

Rowing Against Tide

I can think of no more apt analogy to describe our organizational work during the past year than that used by Bill Irvine in reporting to the recent Alberta convention: "If you are in a row-boat and row at a speed of four miles an hour and you're rowing against a tide which is flowing at four miles an hour, you will manage to stand still. And in that circumstance, it will be progress."

"So it is! But during this coming year, there is reason to believe that the tide running against us may be only three, or even two miles an hour. Meanwhile, we must increase our speed to six or eight."

And we are planning to do just that. Following the same round-the-year pattern for province-wide drives, plans are already in preparation for NED this year in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes from February, through to June; and in the western provinces again this Fall.

New Books and Pamphlets

The Literature Committee of the C.C.F., reminds readers that a number of new booklets and pamphlets are being added to those already on hand.

Facts About C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan (Price 10 cents) gives a most interesting picture of increased benefits obtained by the people through the C.C.F. Here, for 10 cents, are the facts and figures which every C.C.F.-er should have.

Wanted: Vital Religion in Politics (Price 5 cents) is a handy pocket size little booklet by Dr. L. J. Donaldson which, to quote P. F. Moriarty, 25 years secretary of the Y.M.C.A., "is most insistent in showing that Christian principles, when applied, contain the only sound basis for an economic system." Dr. Donaldson's subtitle for the pamphlet is "C.C.F. Principles Agree With Christian Ideals".

Who Owns Canada? If you don't already own a copy of this reliable examination of the facts concerning the concentration of control and ownership of the wealth of Canada, send for one now. Price 50 cents.

European Unity (15c)—A new pamphlet which gives the British Labor Party's views on methods by which European unity should be pursued.

Planning For Freedom (Reduced from \$1.25 to 50c). Though written in 1944, the first section of this book discusses issues of vital importance today. Excellent club material.

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Signed _____

Address _____
(Sign this and return to the above address)

Calgary House Meetings

Mrs. Nellie Peterson, C.C.F. Provincial Secretary and William Irvine, Director of C.C.F. Organization, are in Calgary this month

addressing a series of house meetings. Many former members and supporters are attending these friendly neighborhood meetings which conclude with a social hour over the tea cups at the homes of C.C.F. members. The meetings, which commenced on January 12, will conclude on Wednesday, January 31, with the annual meeting in the Danish Hall at 8 p.m.

Meetings have already been held at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunny, Mr. and Mrs. Wickens, Miss Gladys Dynes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Calhoun, Mrs. Fairy Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ellinson and Mr. and Mrs. McElroy.

Other meetings are scheduled

They'll Ask You (5c) — A primer of C.C.F. questions and answers.

Who Benefits From Soaring Prices? (10¢ for 30¢ or 3 for 10¢) — An attractively arranged and easily read leaflet, showing just what the soaring cost of living is doing to farmer, labor, soldier, old folks and home—and what it has done to increase monopoly profits. Send for a number of these and pass them on to your neighbors.

Comment—The new C.C.F. up-to-the-minute facts and figures magazine. \$1.00 buys a year's subscription; single copies 10¢ each. This month's issue, which includes the story of the oil grab, is one you won't want to miss.

(1) Fifty Years' March — Francis Williams, \$2.00.

This is the book, recently reviewed in the P.W. by Elmer E. Roper, which tells of the rise and growth of the British Labor Party. An A1 gift for an intelligent friend!

(2) Guide to Elementary Socialism — C. D. H. Cole, 15c.

(3) I Chose Peace—Zelliusus, 35c.

(4) The Road Ahead—Laidler, \$1.00.

A nicely bound, easily read and understood, story of the democratic socialist way of life.

(5) The Case for Socialism — Fred Henderson, 35c.

Marching On (Price 15 cents) — A magnificent story of the progress of the British Labor Party from the arrival of Keir Hardie at the House of Commons to its victory at the polls in the last general election. It is issued in pamphlet form by the Labor Party to mark Labor's year of Golden Jubilee. In its last chapter it looks to the future, and proclaims in stirring words Labor's confidence and resolve:

"We have recently repulsed the most furious assault any political party in this country has ever sustained; before long an onslaught even more bitter, more desperate and more unprincipled will be unleashed against us. We are no more intimidated than was the Lan-

for the following homes at 8:00 p.m.:

Jan. 20—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sykes, 1409 - 25A St. W.

Jan. 21—Mr. and Mrs. J. Peters, 1539 - 32 Ave. S.W.

Jan. 22—Mrs. Wright (North Hill), —no address.

Jan. 23—Open.

Jan. 24—Lee Zimmerman, 724 Earl Grey Crescent.

Jan. 25—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, 922 - 5A St. W.

Jan. 26—Mrs. Brooks—River drive, Bowness.

Jan. 27—Open.

Jan. 28—Mr. and Mrs. Kirke, 1303 - 15 Ave. W.

Jan. 29—Open.

Jan. 30—Mr. and Mrs. Henry—no address.

Jan. 31—Annual Meeting, Danish Hall, 8:00 p.m.

Roper Kept Busy Addressing Meetings

Provincial leader Elmer E. Roper of the Alberta C.C.F. is being kept busy addressing a variety of meetings. On Sunday evening he was the guest speaker at the meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Edmonton. On Tuesday he addressed the annual meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. On Thursday, he was the speaker at the dinner meeting of the Clarendon Rotary Club, and showed colored pictures, taken by him in Britain at a public meeting following the dinner. At Stettin on Tuesday next, January 23rd, Mr. Roper will give his illustrated lecture on his visit to England.

Irvine, Forum Speaker At Macdonald, Tues.

William Irvine will be one of the speakers in the Citizens' Forum meeting in the Macdonald Hotel ballroom on Tuesday, January 23, at 8 p.m. when the topic will be "Can Canadian Capitalism Develop Our Natural Resources?" Other speakers are: Andrew Stewart, president of the University of Alberta and C. O. Nickle, editor of the Daily Oil Bulletin, Calgary. Tickets may be obtained from the sponsor, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, or by phoning the C.B.C. at 29311. Chairman will be Donald Cameron.

ack miner when he first rose to address the Commons, with every man's hand against him."

Still at Large, Price 15c. This pamphlet by Michael Foote, with its satirical prologue on Tory "history" and pen portraits of leading figures in the Tory Party, will be of particular interest to those readers who hail from the Old Land.

Heads Edmonton Women



MRS. H. SCOTT

was elected president of the Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club at the annual meeting at Woodsworth House on Monday of last week. She succeeds Mrs. J. W. Adair who now assumes the treasurer's post. Mrs. Edsel East was the choice for secretary, Mrs. W. Bagnall, social convener and Mrs. J. E. Cook, program convener. Films will be shown at the February meeting.

Floyd Johnson Heads City CCF

Floyd Johnson was elected to succeed Roy Jamha as president of the Edmonton C.C.F. at the annual meeting in the L.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. J. W. Adair was re-elected to the vice-presidency and Miss Margaret Thompson was again re-elected secretary by acclamation. Mrs. H. Scott was chosen for the treasurer's post.

Executive Board

Roy Jamha, who declined to accept nomination for the presidency, was elected to the executive board along with the following members: Carroll Wenas, Mrs. Edsel East, Walter Mentz, J. E. Cook, N. P. Finemore, Art Thornton, J. E. Enright, J. W. H. Williams, George Milner and Miss Isabel MacMillan. He expressed regret over the loss of two such good workers as Mrs. Jean McNelly and Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe who are now residing in other cities.

In his presidential report, Mr. Jamha stated that outstanding in the year's activities was the work of the C.C.Y.M. He pointed to the success of the banquets and other social affairs and suggested that this phase should be emphasized during the coming year.

In his treasurer's report, Floyd Johnson recorded a small balance on hand.

Women's Work

Mrs. J. W. Adair reported on social activity and also outlined the work of the Women's C.C.F. Club which sponsored a handicraft exhibit, a lunch stall at the market as well as a tea and bazaar in the Empire Room. The women's group, she said, had donated to the radio fund and furnishings of Woodsworth House as well as assisted with office work at Woodsworth House.

The following letter was received recently by a company which manufactures corn syrup:

"Dear Sirs: Though I have taken six cans of your corn syrup, my feet are no better now than when I started."

"What would you do if you were in my shoes?" "Polish 'em!"

Calling All Women

The Housewife in Labour Sweden

By T. H. GOFF in "LABOUR WOMAN"

There is no such thing as blocks of "working-class" flats or homes in Sweden. People are mixed quite indifferently as far as income groups are concerned; and anyhow, the difference between the varying income groups is constantly narrowing.

With a nursery and a children's playroom in every block, staffed by properly trained people, it makes the life of the housewife much easier. The baby can be put in such a nursery any time between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. and the cost is negligible. The mother can go shopping or go to work, knowing that her children are well looked after. One finds this spirit everywhere. On the trains there are special compartments with special facilities for nursing mothers.

Price Control

The housewife will find many other aspects of Swedish social life equally as interesting. The Swedish people are convinced that they are the cleanest and most hygienic people in the world; I, for one, don't doubt them! Even the green grocer uses tongs to pick up the vegetables, and the butcher

has continual running water pouring down between the two panes of glass in his window to protect his meat from the "harmful rays" of the sun.

One of the most important facts, from the economic point of view, is the extensive price control. There is a National Board with committees in each locality fixing the maximum price. The housewife really does have it say in this business. For instance, all house rents and selling prices are strictly controlled.

Twenty Years of Labor Rule

The Swedish Labor Party has been in the government for nearly 20 years, and is ever seeking ways to improve the standard of living of the ordinary people. There is no hostility to state-owned railways or fuel, but it must be said that the Swedish Labor Party is willing to try many things and qualify as willing to abandon them if they are not successful. I think, lies their success. It is interesting to see that the Swedish government is going into action and steel industry to compete with private enterprise and its plants are now being erected.

the grants-in-aid of all the cultural bodies which have mixed membership or mixed audiences. Among these are the Y.M.C.A., the International Club, the Christian Education Movement and several other social and cultural organizations doing educational work.

Penalize YMCA

(Continued from page 1)

continuing to apply new "race rules" to the social life of the country. The latest victims of "apartheid" are the cultural organizations. The Union Government has decided to withdraw

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Calgary Notes

Her many friends throughout the province will be glad to hear that Miss Annie Campbell is making good progress following a period in hospital. Miss Campbell, who had been working on the C.C.F. Women's tea and bazaar committee, was hospitalized the day before the event. Best wishes are extended to her for an early recovery.

C.C.F. members are also pleased to hear that another active worker, Miss Lunan, is recovering from a recent illness.

Miss Edith Patterson has returned from an extended visit to her old home in Nova Scotia and other points in eastern Canada and the United States, and is again active in C.C.F. work.

Calgary Women's Tea Is Success

With net proceeds totalling \$100.34, the Calgary Women's C.C.F. tea and bazaar held last month was again an outstanding success, attesting to the industry and organizing ability of this energetic group of devoted women.

A beautiful lace cloth, donated by Mrs. Harry Foster, was won by Mrs. Fairweather, Bowness, adding an additional \$47.75 to the treasury.

Miss F. N. Bruce was in charge of the sale of work at the tea which was held in the "Labour Temple. The home cooking was conveyed by Mrs. Galloway and Mrs. Henry while Mrs. O. Geiger looked after the white elephant table and the C.C.Y.M. the sale of candy.

Mrs. Katzalany, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Pecover and Mrs. Livergant presided at the tea table with Miss Kay Sykes, Mrs. Sterling and other helpers assisting in serving.

The tea was convened by Miss Gladys Dykes and Mrs. Wickens both of whom express sincere thanks to the many who through donations and other assistance assured the success of the affair.

Loss Of

(Continued from page 1)

with the same period in 1949. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics farm income dropped by 18 per cent—from \$1,799,000,000 in 1949 to \$1,467,000,000 in 1950. The worst of this stunning blow fell in the west where prairie farmers sustained a drop in initial wheat prices from \$1.75 No. 1 northern to \$1.40, in addition to severe August frosts which dropped most of the top wheat crop to low priced unmillable grades. Drought, too, took its toll this year, necessitating increased government aid under P.F.A.A. from \$9,200,000 last year to over \$13 million this year.

Alberta farmers' cash income during the first nine months of 1950 was \$94 million below the income for the same period of 1949.

These two blows—lowered wheat price and ruined crops—descended upon a farming population already grasping under an incredibly high cost of farm production coupled with steadily lowering price indexes generally. In the year from August of 1949 to August, 1950, farm living costs rose from 174.5 to 180.7, while the farm price index figure (the index of prices received by the farmer for his products) dropped nearly ten points over almost the same period. From October, 1949, to October, 1950, the index slid

SEE NURSE SHORTAGE



A training program for registered and practical nurses to cost U.S. government \$47 million is explained in Washington by its sponsor, Rep. Frances Bolton (R.O.), to two navy and air force nurses. Mrs. Bolton said military demands will leave civilian shortage of 80,000 nurses.

from 248.8 to 239.5.

Here are some of the details of these two index movements: The level of farm costs generally (including equipment, materials, rates, farm labor wages and living costs) rose all across the country in the year from August, 1949, to August, 1950; by nearly eleven points—from 204.2 to 215.4. Not counting living costs, but including all other farm expenses; the general index rose for that year from 192.3 to 201.5. A few of the examples of the items contributing to this rise are as follows: farm machinery jumped from 158.6 in August, 1949, to 166.4 in August of this year; building materials leaped from 236.5 to 279.5; gasoline, oil and grease rose from 139.4 to 146.4; feed from 211.3 to 232.7; seed from 204.8 to 225.4; and hardware from 165.5 to 170.9. While farmers' prices (sale prices of farm products) as was noted above, dropped ten points.

Farmers' organizations, particularly on the prairies, were calling for price control even before the labor organizations undertook their campaign for the same object.

The loss of over \$300 million in cash income over the first nine months of 1950 affected more farmers than those raising wheat. Income from the sale of oats dropped by \$17 million; barley by \$21 million; rye, \$3 million; flax, \$11 million; corn, \$2 million. Other field crops such as clover and grass seed and hay also dropped; many of these were also affected by the adverse weather conditions. But the general instability of the farm market was clearly reflected in the drop in prices not only of wheat, but of miscellaneous farm products, forest products from farms and fur farming.

The situation among farmers in Canada, taught under the steamroller of inflation, closely parallels that among industrial workers and the white collar class: they are seeking to survive rising prices and the rising cost of living at an income that is slipping away from a level where they can maintain an adequate standard of living. Workers must depend for protection on union action which may or may not be successful, and white collar people and others on fixed incomes are without such protection. The need for all Canada's workers, whether they produce on the

Privy Council

(Continued from page 1)

railway communications. But the C.P.R. did later buy a controlling interest in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway which had been built by another private company with financial assistance from the federal government and land grants from the provincial government. Like the C.P.R., the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway got free land grants from the province which were to be held non-taxable so long as the land was used for railway purposes. That was sixty years ago. Since then the C.P.R. has acquired control of the E. and N.

Logging interests in British Columbia also made a nice haul from these land grants; as they were able to log in these lands without royalty to the province. The people of B.C. were thus being "kipped" twice over on the same land. The British Columbia C.C.F. members in the Legislature raised the issue year after year, and demanded that the province be entitled to tax these large areas of valuable land.

Finally legislation was passed to enable taxation, and the C.P.R. appealed to the British Columbia Supreme Court, which upheld the legislation. The Supreme Court of Canada reversed the decision, holding it invalidate the so-called agreement of sixty years ago, which had been entered into with the predecessor of the C.P.R.

Not so the United Kingdom Privy Council, when the dispute was argued before it recently. The Privy Council held that lands originally granted to the E. and N. Railway, which have since not been used for railway purposes (and much of which has in fact been used by logging interests), were susceptible to taxation. The British Columbia Government now proposes to proceed with the taxation, and the C.P.R. has appealed to the federal government to disallow the B.C. legislation. This the federal government has declined to do.

farm or in the factories, in the mines, on the railways or in offices, to combine together to press for control of a now needlessly uncontrolled economy, was never more urgent than now.

The C.C.F. in parliament and in the country warned many months ago of the consequences of allowing the inflationary trend to go unchecked. Now the government's own figures on the income of our farm people, as well as the high cost of living generally, are vindicating the C.C.F. case.

SOUND EFFECTS



Radio sound effects can be so real that they hurt! That's what C.B.C. sound technicians David Tasker (left) and Ed Vincent, of the Toronto studios, discovered during a recent Stage 51 broadcast. The play was "All Quiet on the Western Front," and the boys found that to get the sound of soldiers crawling about on stones and gravel they had to do just that. Here they are, getting well bruised at rehearsal. Dave has his eyes glued on the script as he waits for Ed to shoot off that rifle on cue.

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Roper Notes:

CCF Influence
On Social Laws

"We have better reasons than ever before for a firm, abiding faith in the philosophy and program of the C.C.F. movement," Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., told the annual meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. on Tuesday evening.

"Although electoral successes in Canada have not been great," he said, "the influence of the C.C.F. program has been considerable. Social legislation has mostly come to Canada in the last generation. Its enactment has coincided with the rise of the C.C.F. and the labor and farm political movements which preceded it."

In Agreement

He pointed out that Democratic Socialists of the world are in agreement on the issues involved in the international struggle and are unanimous in the belief that democracy, while not all that it should be, is worth defending.

"Even in countries where the social structure, which has been built out of the stuff of democracy, is still ramshackle and 'erry-built," he maintained that democratic Socialists "don't want to see it exchanged for a prison, no matter how strong or imposing or brightly painted it may be."

Mr. Roper noted that in the first half of this century the world has seen the rise of two combinations: a power state combined with a fanatical dogmatism—Germany and Nazism; Russia and Communism. Russia is not just another state but the headquarters of a renaissance purpose, he warned. The history of the past two years indicated, he said, that while military strength on the part of the democracies may not avert war, weakness will invite conquest.

Alberta Labor
Asks Price Curb

"Re-establishment of a system of price controls was requested at the annual convention of the Alberta Industrial Federation of Labor held in Edmonton this week."

The convention also called on the federal government to enact a national health insurance scheme designed to provide free medical, surgical, optical, dental and hospital care for all citizens.

The Federation will petition also to have widows, children's and mothers' allowances brought up to meet the present cost of living.

"100 per cent workmen's compensation was urged by the delegates."

Oppose Property Requirements The convention also favored the abolition of property qualifications for candidates for civic office.

By unanimous resolution the Federation decided that it would not be represented at a labor-management government conference announced recently by Hon. Dr. J. L. Robinson, provincial Minister of Industries and Labor. It was claimed that such conferences provide no satisfaction and that they are regarded as a substitute for the previous system of presentation of briefs.

Robert Atkin, a railroad employee of Edmonton, succeeds Mr. Hampson as president. Mr. Hampson declined to stand because of pressure of work. Other officers elected were: M. P. Susnar, Cadomin, vice-president; W. Orr, Calgary, secretary-treasurer; P. B. Hooper, R. Montgomery, Calgary, executive board members.

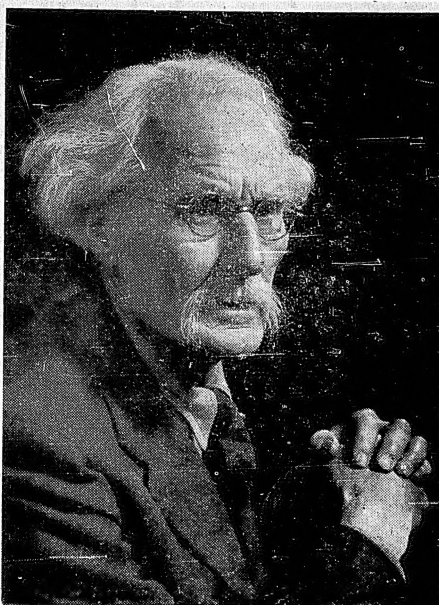


Photo by C. Jr. Nicholas.

Fred Henderson

Christmas 1950

The poem reproduced here was written as a Christmas message to his fellow citizens by Alderman Fred Henderson of Norwich, England, who is world known as the author of "The Case for Socialism" and other important books. In sending the clipping from the Eastern Daily Press, in which Christmas issue the poem appeared, Mr. Henderson said: "I believe I have got some sort of authentic declaration of faith into it, greatly needed when all the world is a panic of fear about the atom bomb, seems to be slipping once again into the brute mood which fear always begets."

The angel host that woke the hallowed night

With proclamation of good will and peace,

Like white birds winging over endless seas

Come flapping onwards, wearied by their flight

Across war-wasted centuries. What sight

Still greets their sad cheer! Always the mad increase

Of war and hatred, prestige and caprice,

And never a new horizon touched with light.

Has God then fooled us and the world, they cry.

That no fulfilment crowns the hope he sent

Us forth to utter? Is His word a lie?

Sterile His power to compass His intent.

Since war's tumultuous murder sears us spent,

'And reeks our unavailing embassy?"

If this be glory, let us pray for shame;

This glory of the shambles. Men who sought

The fabulous power that on base metals wrought

A golden change, were wise to those who aim

By any alchemy from sword and flame,

Have and bloodshed and red ruin brought

On smiling lands in war's confusion caught,

To bring forth welfare. In this devil's game

Slayer and slain lie festering in the sun,

Who had no quarrel, while for every one

Mothers and lovers, babes and stricken wives

In far-off hamlets weeping, celebrate

With multitudinous moan of orphaned lives

The glory that has made them desolate.

Come, Thou before whose face these hates must cease.

Lord of the gentler heart, the nobler brain,

Wipe from our brows this livid mark of Cain.

Smeared with our brothers' blood.

Come, Christ, with Peace!

From the brute body we implore release,

Full stature and true shape of men to gain

At Thy magical touch; men strong and sane

To understand and cherish and increase

The Christ in man—the living will to climb

Out of these hates and fears that kill the soul;

To shape the world for friendship, and inspire

The human spirit for its tasks sublime.

In nobler fields of action, where the goal

Is life grown Christ-like, tuned to the heart's desire.

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Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

ments of the world when they insist that the saving of democracy is the paramount issue in the present situation. Haven't we been condemning the democracies for their failure to give leadership to a great mass of the world's people in their striving to throw off the oppressive bonds of feudal serfdom? Hasn't most of the struggle of socialists in the democratic countries been against the injustices which have prevailed and still prevail under democratic governments? Why, then, this sudden and emphatic springing to the defense of democracy? Have the democratic socialists abandoned their goal? Do they now condone the dominance of capitalism in the economies of democratic countries? The answer, of course, is no. They are merely making a choice between democracy with all its potentialities and the undesirable alternative which threatens to be imposed upon the world.

The pure stream of democracy is often muddied, so much so that its appearance and taste are sometimes repulsive. But when the pollutions of abuse, inertia and greed are removed democracy's waters are pure and sweet and beautiful. It is this cleansing up job that democratic socialism aims to do, and it is doing it in enough places to make us see that democracy cleared of its pollutions is something greatly to be prized. Democratic socialists are not willing to exchange it for a stream poisoned by dictatorship. Or, to use another simile, democratic socialists recognize that the social

structure which has been made out of the stuff of democracy in many democratic countries is not what it could or should be. The roof leaks, there are cracks in the plaster, it must be shored up here and there to keep the walls up. But that is because the material of democracy has been badly used. There is no reason why it should be that way. In some of the democratic countries, where democratic socialism is strongest, the social structure is achieving strength and utility and beauty. But even where the structure is weak and shaky and ramshackle, it is preferable, in the view of democratic socialists, to a prison, no matter how big or solid or brightly painted it may be.

You see, it is no answer to the reasoning socialists to point out the failures and abuses of democracy. The stand that the democratic socialist movement throughout the world are taking against communism is not being taken with eyes closed to the many injustices, which continue to prevail in democratic countries. But these injustices needn't prevail. They are not the fault of democracy, but of the failure of the people of democratic countries to make a proper use of it. The democratic principle is good. It is worth defending. It is notable that where it is most effectively and truly applied, there it is most appreciated and there the determination to defend it is strongest. It is also notable that in these countries where the political freedoms which are an integral part of democracy are most carefully protected, there the advocates of

totalitarianism and dictatorship are fewest and weakest. And everywhere in the world, I repeat, democratic socialist movements stand together, firmly and unanimously in recognizing that the vital issue in the present world situation is the preservation of democracy.

Just About

(Continued from page 1)

since I wrote a letter to your paper, but I think it is just about time we C.C.F.'ers did something about the threatened collapse of our paper and with it the collapse of our movement.

Of course the real remedy is more readers of the paper and more members in the movement.

Let us then do first things first. Let us see that our own subscription is fully paid up and that our dues to the C.C.F. are paid right away—and then try and obtain some more from other people.

To me our Socialist movement is the only one that can strike the true middle way between totalitarianism and capitalism. It's the only political movement that has any spark of Christianity in it, and I take my stand from that whose purpose was to go about doing good, feeding the poor and ministering to the sick without fee or price.

Yours sincerely,

HARDY WEAR.

R.R.-3, Vermilion.

Workers Get

(Continued from page 1)

the selling value at the works of all motor vehicles produced totaled \$99,173,000. So wages and salaries in that year were over 20 per cent of the wholesale price, against 18 per cent in 1949. On a dollar basis, wages and salaries went up about 56 million dollars in the ten-year period, while the factory price went up \$325 million.

Supposing retail value is no more than 25 per cent higher than wholesale, production wages are probably no more than 12 per cent of the price the consumer pays. "Remember that next time you hear that a 'cheap' car has gone up one or two hundred dollars because the auto workers got a ton cents an hour increase."

Walter P. Reuther, President of the Auto Workers' Union, charges General Motors' proposed increase in its price of cars is totally unjustified, and unnecessary.

Reuther claimed that on the basis of General Motors' third quarter figures, the G.M. Corporation could have absorbed all its increased material and labor costs since the beginning of 1960 and still would have made more than 30 per cent on investment after paying all taxes.

The recent increase in the price of steel, says Reuther, does not give General Motors, the wealthiest and most profitable corporation in the world, an excuse for passing on this cost to their customers, where it will be reflected in reduced purchasing power.

Both the steel industry and General Motors Corporation are acting out of a completely selfish interest to protect profits which have already risen to the proportions of a major national scandal, he said.

Continuing, Reuther charged that these corporations put profits

first, and the welfare and security of American families second.

Since these private corporations have refused to assume their social responsibilities to the nation, the U.A.W.A. President said there is no choice but to demand immediate and effective action by the government to protect our living standards against these profiteers.

Great Disparity

(Continued from Page 1)

are to be found all the Asiatic and African countries, many with per capita incomes under \$50 per year. Of the 70 countries surveyed, 12 containing almost one-third of the combined population of all the countries, and per capita incomes below \$50 and 13 others, had average incomes between \$50 and \$100.

The 70 countries covered in the U.N. report account for about 90 percent of the world's population and a still larger percentage of world income and production.

For the First Time

The figures shown in the report were arrived at largely on the basis of official and semi-official statistics, but, in a number of cases, estimates of national income were prepared by the U.N. Statistical Office.

The authors of the report stressed the difficulty of making precise comparisons among countries because of statistical and other difficulties, and stressed the provisional nature of their findings. This is the first time that statistics of this kind have been published by the U.N. covering as many countries.

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